THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

Written Saturday -Published Sunday. Our esteemed Republican contemporaries have for some time been suffering from anxiety and suspense because they wanted to see Mr. CLEVELAND'S second letter accepting the nomination of the great Democracy; and only yesterday the New York e, the chief Republican organ, sounded the note of displeasure as follows:

"Righty five days since you were nominated, Mr CINVELAND, and still no letter of seceptance."

This is all a mistake. Mr. CLEVELAND's letter was written on Saturday, Aug. 25, and the fact was published in THE SUN on Sunday morning. It was original in style, as Mr. CLEVELAND's state papers are very apt to be; but in substance it was most satisfactory. It was in the author's own handwriting; it was addressed to the Democratic National Committee; and its form was that of a check for ten thousand dollars.

### Shame! Shame!

President CLEVELAND's startling and impressive Message on the Fisheries was sent to Congress one week ago to-day.

The Democrats are in the majority in the House of Representatives. They have the Speaker, and the heads of all the important committees are theirs. They control all.

But a whole week has passed, and they have done nothing to support the high American position which the President has taken. Not a cheering and inspiring word, not a bill passed and signed by the Speaker has

come from the Democratic House.

It is shameful! Are they lifeless, the states men of the country? Has the vitality of that House been exhausted by their tedious. useless, fatal debates on political economy Has free wool deadened the hearts of these American Democrats? The people may well blush for them. They may believe in free trade if they like, but let them preserve the impulses and the patriotism of freemen, or they cannot be forgiven!

A bill to support and strengthen President CLEVELAND in his patriotic resolve to maintain the honor and dignity of the country, ought to have been enacted in the House of Representatives the very next day after the Message. But something would seem to have paralyzed the Democratic majority, whose accession in that House was hailed with such hope and enthusiasm. Instead of action we see nothing but doubt, hesitation, incapacity, and blindness. Shame! Shame!

### The Prohibitionists.

The busiest party now in the field are the Prohibitionists, who have just established their campaign headquarters in this city. They are distributing millions of tracts

and papers filled with burning language. They are sending out hundreds of orators, who excite the audiences with red-hot speeches. They have a host of female crusaders in their service. They have the active support of many clergymen. Their national, State, and local organizations have an excellent method of cooperation.

Perhaps the most striking peculiarity of their campaign is its religious quality. They are the only party of which it can be said that they often indulge in prayer at the opening of their meetings, which partake of the revivalist character, and that their speakers are apt to be unctuous. Their candidate for President, Gen. Fisk, is a typical Prohibitionist, and the campaign he is making in the interest of the ticket is well fitted to touch the emotions of his supporters.

The Prohibitionists appear to be well supplied with funds, and the hat is very sure to be passed around at all their meetings. There is probably good ground for the boast they are making, that they will poll a heavier vote in this year's election than they have ever polled in any other Presidential year.

# Mr. Hurlbert's Views of Ireland.

We have not yet had an opportunity of reading Mr. W. H. HURLBERT'S book, "Ireland Under Coercion." but from the copious extracts printed in the London Times we can understand why that newspaper devotes five columns to a highly laudatory review. Indeed, had Mr. HURLBERT been specially commissioned by the Times to procure evidence to justify its position in relation to the Irish question, he could not have shown himself more zealous in its support.

But it is as a purely disinterested observer who has studied the Irish situation from an "American point of view" that Mr. HURLBERT is warmly commended by the Times to the British public. He professes, it seems, to dread lest the triumph of the home rule cause in Ireland should stimulate the revolutionary movement started by Mr. HENRY GEORGE and Father McGr.vvv in the United States. If this is the American point of view from which "Ireland Under Coercion" is supposed to be written, we are bound to say that, so far as we know, it is shared by no other native of this country.

It appears from one of the extracts printed in the Times that Mr. HUBLBERT has allowed himself to suggest an analogy, which he should know does not exist, between the Unionist Government of President Lin-COLN" and the "Unionist Government of Lord Salisbury." Of course, the implication is that the Irish patriots, who aim to recover the measure of self rule which their countrymen possessed at the close of the last century, are fairly comparable with the Southern secessionists. who desired absolute separation from the American Union. Mr. HUBLBERT also means the reader to infer that Mr. Balfour has the same moral right to exercise the harsh coercive powers conferred upon him by the Crimes act, as Mr. Lincoln had to suspend the habeas corpus during our civil war. We venture to say that no well-informed American would venture to draw such a parallel on this side of the Atlantic. where the utter dissimilarity of the Irish struggle for home rule and the movement for secession from the Union is perfectly

It may have been natural that Mr. HUBL-BERT, examining the Irish situation from such a point of view, should arrive at condusions extremely satisfactory to Mr. Bal-FOUR and the Loncon Times. He does, to be aure, make a perfunctory admission that there is, no doubt, a great deal of distress in one or another part of Ireland;" but this is straightway qualified by the assertion that, so far as his observation goes, the poorest Irishmen are better off than the inhabitants of some parts of Beigium. Of the brutal coercion, for which Mr. Balfout has been repeatedly denounced in the House of could see positively nothing. He seems to

reflection that their condemnation to prison is preceded by a few more formalities than was the consignment of American citizens to Fort Lafayette during our civil war.

As to the capital purpose of the Parnellites, the restoration of a Dublin Parliament, Mr. HUBLERRY "can see nothing in the organization and conduct down to this time of the party known as the party of the Irish Nationalista I will not say to encourage but even to excuse, a belief that Ireland could be governed as a civilized country, were it turned over to-morrow to their control." This, of course, is just the sort of conclusion that Lord SALISBURY'S Government and its strenuous auxiliary would like to see reached by a professedly disinterested and American observer. But if any one imagines that Mr. HURLBERT's volumes will make a single convert in the United States to Mr. HURLBERT's present opinions, he will find himself mistaken.

### A Wholesome Event.

It was announced some weeks ago, with considerable color of authority, that every Democratic Congressman who had shown independence by voting against the MILLS bill was marked for political slaughter, and this was stated to be especially true of Messrs, Bliss, Merriman, and Greenman of this State, who did not array themselves on that side of the tariff question which was favored and supported by their Democratic colleagues. The Mugwumps and the free traders, assuming to speak with authority, predicted terrible consequences for these gentlemen when the nominating convention should meet in their prospective districts.

Judging, however, from the action of the Dem Cratic Convention which assembled in that Gibraltar of Pennsylvania Democracy, the city of Reading, on Tuesday, support o the MILLS bill is not to be a cardinal tenet of Democratic faith, at least not this year. DANIEL ERMENTROUT has for some time past represented the Berks district in Washington. In 1886 he had a majority of 4,815 over his Republican competitor. In 1884, on a fuller vote called out by the Presidential contest he beat the Republican nominee by 7,172. In 1882 his majority was 7,157; so the district is clearly one of strong Democratic convictions. Prior to the present year, Mr. ERMENTROUT has been a stanch ally o that great Democratic chieftain, SAMURL J. RANDALL. When, however, the MILLS bill was up for consideration in Congress, he faltered in his fealty and voted for its pas sage, thus joining the BILL SCOTT wing of the party in Pennsylvania, which would make tariff smashing the first article of Demo cratic faith.

On Tuesday, the Democratic Convention held in Reading, refused to renominate Mr. ERMENTROUT, giving him but 79 votes against 119 cast for Dr. BRUNNER, whose nomination is equivalent, practically, to an election. Dr. BRUNNEB began life as a carpenter, and he was, not very long ago, the Master Workman of one of the labor organizations. A despatch from Allentown contains these tidings: "The happiest man in town to-night is Congressman Sowden. In answer to a query as to how the result of the Berks county Convention suited him he replied: "I am perfectly delighted with the result. ERMENTROUT'S treason and duplicity have been properly rewarded in his defeat. Those Democrats resident here who had formed a political conspiracy against me are fearfully chagrined and disappointed in En-MENTROUT'S defeat. Few loaves and fishes will come unto them now, and their treason to their county has, by ERMENTROUT's de feat, been partially rebuked; but a greater retribution awaits them for their ungrate-

fulness and disloyalty." Mr. Sowden, who represents the Tenth Pennsylvania district in Washington, is one of those Democrats who voted against the MILLS bill: but that act of independence does not seem to cause him any misgivings concerning his political future, which at this moment seems considerably brighter than

that of EBMENTROUT. We presume all Democrats will have room made for them in the ranks, and be welcomed this year and no questions asked.

# An Attempt to Be a Cousin.

We cannot think that any other motive than desire to avoid the common place has led this young feminine correspondent into the situation from which she appeals to THE SUN for guidance:

"Will you give your opinion as to what would be the right thing to do under the following circumstances, and oblige a constant reader and great admirer of THE SUR.

Fortunately (or unfortunately, I don't know which) have red hair, and a young man who admires, or pretends to admire that color very much has indirect asked me to be his sweetheart. I told him he could consider me a cousin, whereupon he insisted on kissing me on the grounds that it is perfectly proper for cousins to kiss. After a long argument I consented to leave the matter for you to decide, as I want to do what is right. "New York Aug. 27." A.R."

In this letter the first point at which the roads of meaning part is at the word sweetheart. Let us understand and agree as to its meaning-for we regret to say that it has more than one-or neither our correspondent nor any student of her perplexity can be sure to profit from our discourse.

Sweetheart is one of the most bewitching of words. It expresses that first vague sense of attraction which steals over the uncertain mind upon the discovery that another's heart beats in unison with its own It describes the being enshrined in one's affections before the consciousness that she must be one's forever is com-plete. It is like the first breath of love. Of course once a sweetheart should be a sweetheart ever. A true husband is a lover to the grave. But we take it that sweetheart in its inner meaning does not properly apply to those young women who occasionally become queen of some fellow's heart, not for the month of May only, but for the whole summer and part of the fall, nor even to a bong fide flancée, but to just such a damsel as this young man in the letter asked his friend to be, namely, his affectionate companion above all others.

The reply he got makes us imagine that the young woman interpreted sweetheart in too advanced a sense. Thinking he meant to ask her to be his wife, and perhaps being afraid that the return offer of being sister to him would be criticised as a chest nut, she conceived the original and pove promise that she would be a cousin, and there's where she made her mistake.

It would be useless to rebuke this esti mate of a cousin. The precedents in favor of his argument are too well recognized. Our correspondent's fault lay in thinking that the uninterrupted customs observed by the innumerable women who had been called upon to face like circumstances be fore her, were not the natural limits for ac-

tion in such cases. After a woman has been asked to marry, she must, as a matter of pure necessity, be either the wife or the sister of the man who asks her. She cannot with propriety be his cousin. It must be the entire surrender of her emotions or the complete repression of them under the cloak of a more or less Commons, Mr. HURLDERT, curiously enough, friendly and interested sisterhood. Cousinship is a sort of half-way house between sisthink its victims should be consoled by the ternood and matrimony. No such compromise, of the affections between individuals who have once breathed of love is admissible. Unless our correspondent finds that, after all, this admirer of her locks is the man o her neart, she must become his sister imme distely. The cousinship must be revoked.

General Sewell Must Withdraw. We have paid due attention to the discussion, which has been going on for some time past among the Republican newspapers of New Jersey, on the question whether the Hon, WILLIAM J. SEWELL or the Hon, WIL-LIAM WALTER PHELPS should be the Republican candidate for Senator in Congress be

fore the next Legislature of that State.

The opinions are contradictory, but we have taken the trouble to inquire into the evidence, and the conclusion is that General SEWELL cannot honorably be a candidate in opposition to Mr. PHELPS. A couple of years ago a Senator had to be elected in New Jersey. Then Mr. SEWELL was a candidate, and Mr. Phelps supported him. This support was accompanied by an explicit agreement on General SEWELL's part that whatever the result of that canvass, he would render the same service to Mr. Phenrs on the next occasion of the kind. In other words, he agreed that in 1889 when the time should come to choose a successor to Senator Mc-PHERSON, he would not be a candidate for the place, but would give to Mr. PHELPS the same support which Mr. PHELPS gave to

After such a compact, faithfully observed by Mr. PHELPS in the former struggle, it is not possible for General SEWELL to violate his agreement and run against Mr. PHELPS next winter. He is a soldier as well as a statesman, and must respect the pledges of an honorable agreement.

### Hats for 1892.

Enough uncertainty has been developed already to warrant the suggestion that the Democratic and Republican Executive Committees for the glorious campaign of 1892 should, at the start, settle the size, color, and shape of a party hat. A letter here reports that the same confusion over the proper campaign costume which has occurred all over the West, turns up to give more or ess trouble in Oriskany:

"Will you kindly enlighten us as to the regulation Democratic and Republican hat! We see both Demo-crate and Republicans wearing the white tile, claiming it to be the campaign hat; also the high white hat with black band is claimed by both parties here. "ORISEANY PALLS, Aug. 27. "FRANK & FOWLER."

We regret to say that there is no officially ecognized standard hat for either party Local styles still flourish unsuppressed and free for all. The only valid claim that Republicans or Democrats can make to the white tile or to the high white hat with black band is that they own the hats. Of course they have the right to christen them. But there is no just ground for hard feeling in the breasts of one procession when it sees another procession coming down the street tiled with the same article.

Until some generally respected authority such as the National Committees or platforms, decides, the only distinctly campaign hats for 1888 are those which after November 8, will shine upon the heads of A or B according as A or B bet upon CLEVE-LAND OF HARRISON.

In Dr. WARNER MILLER and Col. STEPHEN VAN RENSERLAER CRUCER the Republicans have nominated strong candidates; but Davin BENNETT HILL and ALVRED CLARK CHAPIN an beat them. Why should Blaine desire Harrison's elec-

Avast there! He desires HARRISON'S election because Harrison is his warm friend, also the candidate of his party, nominated by his own riends, and bound, if elected, to make him ecretary of State.

When HANCOCK was nominated, the quidunes said Mr. TILDEN didn't want him elected. That was stuff, and this talk about BLAINE is

Once in a while a sulcon keeper may be found who is himself a total abstainer, and in East Turkestan the chief crop of the Kirghi is the poppy, though they never dream of smoking onlum themselves. They do not like the effects of opium, but they eater to the failng of the Chinese who do like them. Oplum bids fair to become a greater cause of sorrow in China than the erratic Yellow River. There is in China a crusade against the opium habit somewhat similar to the prohibition movement in this country, but, in spite of the restraining efforts of the Chinese Government, municipal authorities, and anti-opium societies, the custom is growing, and the devotees of the opium pipe now number millions.

The Chicago Daily News beautifully illustrates the amenities which prevail in the polities of this campaign by quoting from Mr. BLAINE'S "History of Congress" his descripion of the Old Roman, and pronouncing it impartial, discriminating, and graphic. Mr. BLAINE says Judge TRURMAN is "fair in his methods of statement, logical in his argunents, and honest in his conclusions. He has no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure sttention, but is always direct and manly."

It is greatly to the credit of Mr. BLAINE that he should thus do justice to one of his most conspicuous and powerful opponents. It is not often that those who exchange hard blows in the conflicts of public opinion, can speak of each other so fairly, liberally, and judicially.

A very lively picture against Trusts adorns the first page of Harper's Werk y. Mr. CLEVE-LAND is represented as a policeman with a club in his hand about to break the head of Brother BLAINE because he is a defender of Trusts. It is well conceived, and very well drawn; but there is one grave omission. The greatest Trust of all, far exceeding every other in power and importance, is omitted. We mean, of course, the Knights of Labor. No sincere attack against Trusts can fairly leave this one out. The great Whiskey Trust is also omitted by this artist, but that is comparatively a matter of triffing consequence.

There are some scores of female speakers n the political stump just now. We cannot help noticing the fact that very few of them are advocating the election of the feminine Presidential candidate, Mrs. BELVA LOCKWOOD So iar as we have observed nearly all of them are supporting the Prohibitionist party. Airs. Lockwood seems to stand almost alone among her sex in championing the ticket which car ries her name at its head. Even the talented vomen who, in other years, waged the battle for woman's political rights, are not to be seen on Mrs. Lockwood's platform. The facts are in need of a satisfactory explanation.

# About Raw Materials.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Brass and iron castings are the raw materials for brase finishers and machinism but they are the finished article to all the founders of the country. Nobody wants to admit them free of duty. Now, will you inform me why the Democratic party wishes to place wool on the free list. We know it is the raw material for the woollen milia but we also know it is the finished product of 1,200,000 nen engaged in the sheep industry of the United States Brass and Iron Worker.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. A great point in Mr. Cleveland's celebrated nessage was that wool should be put on

The Feremust Bemeratte Newspaper. From the Los Angeles Tribune There is ne hypocrisy about TEE NEW YORK foremest Demogratic newspaper in the

the tree list. If he had been for keeping up the

duty on wool, Mr. Mills would not have taken

HANDS OFF!

Very Enruest Warning to those Con-

Promise Peri Chester Enterprise.

The Democrats for years have protested against Federal officeholders prostituting their offices for the purpose of influencing tocal and State elections. They have done this as a matter of principle and not because it was their opponents who were the transgressors, and when the satellites of a Democratic Administration undertake to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, the voice of the Democracy will be heard at the proper time in no uncer-

There is not the slightest doubt but that there is now a concentrated effort being made in this State by a majority of the Federal officeholders to secure the retirement of Governor David B. Hill, and to folst another man more agreeable to them on the coming State Convention as the candidate of the party for Governor. Many of these Federal officers are residents of this State, and we have not the slightest objection to their taking a hand in politics as private citizens, but when they attempt to use the patronage of their offices as a means of accomplishing their purposes, as is being done all through the State, and especially in this county to-day, it is time for every Democrat to rise up and emphatically protest against such action.

The enmity which these men bear to our popular Governor, who stands on the high platform, "I am a Democrat," appears to have run away with their better judgment, else the fate that befell Charles J. Folger, who was the candidate of the Arthur Administration for Governor, and who was buried under an avalanche of 193,000 plurality of votes on which Grover Cleveland was carried into the Executive Mansion at Albany, ought to be sufficient warning to deter them from going into any such business, and, should they be successful, the State is surely lost to the Democracy. But of this we

The eyes of the people are opened to the puroses of these officials, and will see to it that the delegates to be sent to the coming State Convention are favorable to the renomin David Bennett Hill for Governor. He is the shoice of the people, and must be renominated.

THE SENATE'S FORTIFICATIONS BILL It Increases the Apprepriations from \$3.695,000 to \$5.329.000,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- The Fortifications Appropriation bill reported by Senator Plumb this morning from the Committee on Appropriations differs in material respects from the bill as it came from the House. The appropriations are increased from \$3,625,000 to \$5.322.000, and there is a further provision under which \$6,000,000 additional may be expended at a rate not exceeding \$2,000,000 per annum for the purchase of guns submitted by private firms or persons and found on test to

The first change made by the Senate committee was the insertion of a new section providing that the appropriations made by the bill shall be expended under the direct supervision of a Board, to consist of the Commanding General of the army, an officer of engiseers, an officer of ordnance, and an officer of artitlery, the Board to be in all respects under the control of the Secretary of War. A Board on somewhat the same plan was provided for in the House bill originally, but it was struck out on a point of order.

An appropriation of \$100,000 is made for examining, testing, and experimenting with pneumatic, or other dynamite guns, gun carriages, nerial torpedoes, dynamite shells, and ammunition and batteries for coast defence, whether sunken, counterpoise, or otherwise, brought to the notice of the Secretary of War. The committee struck from the bill provisions for the purchase of two field guns of 32-10 inch bore of aluminum bronze, and for the completion and testing of one 10-inch Woodbridge gun, one 10-inch steel-hooped gun, one 10-inch cast-iron rifle, one 8-inch steel-hooped gun, and four cast-fron guns of different styles, which are now under labrication by the Ordinance Department, The appropriation for a gun factory at Watervilet Arsenal for the finishing of heavy ordinance is reduced from \$750,000 to \$500,000, while the provision for the purchase of rough finished steel is increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000, this being in line with the Hawley amendment, which however, proposed a much larger appropriation for this purpose. The amount to be expended for the purchase of 12-inch rifled cast from mortars is reduced from \$500,000 to \$250,000.

A new section is added to the bill, and is intended to encourage the building of guns at amining, testing, and experimenting with

4250,000.

A new section is added to the bill, and is intended to encourage the building of guns at private shops. It provides that whonever any person shall present a complete; cast-iron breech-loading mortar of 12 inches calibre and about \$2,000 pounds weight, with a proper supply of ammunition, the mortar shall be publicly tested, and if it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Board created by the bill to be equal in securacy range, power.

publicly tested, and if it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Board created by the bill to be equal in accuracy, range, power, endurance, material, and general efficiency to the twelve-inch cast-iron steel-hooped mortar now at Sandy Hook, the mortar and ammunition shall be paid for, including cost of transportation, and a contract entered into for a further supply of not less than fifty nor more than 100 of the mortars at a cost not to exceed \$6,500 each. A substantially similar provision is made with respect to single-charge breechloading steel guns of ten or twelve inches which may be presented for test.

The Board is also authorized to make all needful and proper investigations, experiments, and tests to ascertain, with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, projectiles, fuses, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war, and to purchase or cause to be manufactured such guns, carriages, armor plates, and other war materials and articles as may in their judgment be necessary in the proper declarge of the duty devolved upon them; provided that the amount expended and liabilities incurred in such investigations, experiments, and tests shall not exceed \$500,000. The contracts which the Board may enter into under the provisions of this section shall not involve the Government in an aggregate expenditure exceeding \$6,000,000, nor an expenditure in any one fiscal year in excess of \$2,000,000.

#### FROM THE STEREOPTICON MAN. He Elucidates his Bustuess Principles and Methods.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you be kind enough to correct, or rather, more clearly elucidate, the remarks of your recent editorial on the

I believe that you are kindly disposed toward me, at least that you would not do me an intentional harm.

The facts are, that the National Democratic Committee
have not "te absolute cons rol" of my stereoption;
and whateve alloaions to Gov. Hill may thereon appear are entirely saids and apart from whatever of national matters may be noticed in my building.
It is a rule with me not to display advertisement

hich compete in the same business; and this applies to politics as a consistent consequence. Hence the Dem cratic tone of my bulletins. Likewise national, State, for the nation first, the State next, this city always. I am led to hope for your just explanation, or cor-ection, from the first and fifth maxima of your wonderoctologue I am truly, Esasuel I. S. Haut. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . I am told that your paper says that the reason that there was not a quorum of the Committee on Fereign Affairs yester-day was because "Judge Chipman" was busy in the House res aurant. I beg to say that I was in the House restaurant less than two minutes, and that I never re-ceived any notice of the committee meeting which, as the record will show, of all my committees, I never fail to attend Yours truly. J. LOGAN CHIPMAN. WASHINGTON, AUE. 28.

The Old Man's Mistake.

been exceptionally well behaved, was in high feather

A Congressman Corrects a Report.

# "Ma," he said politely, as refreshments were being served, "may I have some longue, please!". "There isn't any tongue, Hobby, "I heard pa say there would be lots of it."

Cramped for Room,

Saturday night in Chicago is one of the busi-"I say, my friend," remarked a policeman to a citizen who was resimp his head agains; a curvisione, "don't you think a Isam poist would look a little more respectable than this sort or thing "

"Shelp me time, of hur," resided the citizen carnestty, "I tried seven lamp poshts an' (bic) found 'em all occ'pied."

# Careless of her Health."

Miss Luln (to grandmother)-George and I have just returned from the beach, grandmamma, dear. The one an to-night, as it reflects the raps of the moon, is so placed and beautiful. We sat there for nearly two bours of naling in.

Brandmoths:—Gracious, child, ye oughtn't to drink to much on it. 11'll make ye sick.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Some of the old timers in campaign barties have re-marked the telerance that is shown in the present political contest. In old days they say, it was fight neck and crop, and many friendships were wreched in the heat of debate and argument, and as for a merchant or shepkeeper coming out in a flat-footed way for either Presidential candidate, why, that would have been con-sidered the top notch of business idiocy. It was all sides to all men in those days among many of the shopkeepers. A stroll through New York's streets show that this is not so now. If the proprietor is for Cleve-land and the Old Roman he has their pictures plastered en the wall, and is this way says so. If, on the con-trary, is another shop, the grandsen of Old Tippecanos and Mr. Morton are preferred, their lithiographs are there to my so, and the trade of these merchants doesn't suffer because of their preferrence, either.

suffer because of their preferences, either. Harry W. Sleeum, after wisning the tennis cham plonably at Newport, on Saturday, left at once for Stockbridge, Masa. In this little Berkshire town Mr. Slocum first gripped the handle of a tenni-racquet. It was in the summer of 1878, and during that season Storum showed no particular aptitude for the game beyond being an earnest player and quick on his feet. Since then he has played tennis constantly, and for the past few years has been recognized as one of the crack players of the country. Besides being a tennis expert, Mr. Slocum is a fine ball player, excelling as short stop, and a very fine aprint runner. He nate of Vale '83 and a lawyer. His father, Gen. Slocum, and family are spending the summer in Pittsfield. The resent champion will play no more tenns matches this unmer, except in the mixed doubles at Staten Island Miss Lealis Chester has had a romance which is more

ent in fiction than fact. Her name will be recalled by many of the lovers of high comedy as a girl of singular beauty of feature and figure who suppo tosina Vokes two years ago, when she played at Daly's Theatre. At that time society went dart over the Yokes saterialnment, not only because it was English, but also because it was excollent, and Miss Leslie Chester's beauty rivalled in notoriety the cleverness of the lad after whom the organization was named. For a time the papers took Miss Chesier up, and she became famous after that short-lived fashion so familiar to students of American journalism. She was photographed to an most slarming extent, and the stories which were told of stage-struck society men were innumerable. All of this was familiar enough in theatrical small talk of the but it derived additional interest from the fact day, but it derived additional interest from the fact that Miss Chester was unapproachable in every sense of the word, and that she was under solemn pledge at the end of the season to return to England, to marry a man of preminence in London, and retire from the stage—all of which was duly carried out. Miss Chester took a final farewell of all her friends of the profession, entered suclety as the wife of the Captain of one of the chack British army corps. and after two years of it, she is on her way back to re-join Miss Vokes, and play all her old characters again. Her husband will travel with her and will observe her performances from the front of the house, since he is not an acter, and will have no connection with theatrical enterprises. The causes which led to this abrupt change are numerous. At first Miss Chester thought of starring in her own company, with Mr. Courtney Thorpe as business manager, but when her husband found it would be necessary for him to put up all of his fortune to guarantee the success of the enterprise, he became frightened, and, as she would not give up her determina tion to go upon the stage again, the present arrange-ment was finally agreed upon. Miss Leslie Chester was no more successful than Mrs. Potter in her efforts to rid bernelf of the fascination which the stage slwavs has

The big Democrats in the Custom House acquainted with civil service statutes were withcringly satirical yesterday at John S. Clarkson's remarks concerning the President's check for \$10,000, sent to Col. Brice. Mr. Clarkson is quoted as saying: "Frankly, I think Mr. Cleveland has committed a serious, if not criminal act if he has contributed to the campaign fund." This was pronounced as little short of rank stupidity in view of the well-known statutes that while no assessments can be made upon Federal officeholders voluntary conributions are always in order. Then it was wondered if the facile Republican committeeman thought the cor tributions of Republicans helding office under this Ad ministration in any sense criminal, and also what Mr. Clarkson thinks of the circular sent to these office polders by the National Republican League begging for contributions to defeat Cleveland and Thurman.

The third great event in the life of Addison Cammack, the Wall street speculator, has slipped by without proper recognition. The first, Mr. Cammack's marriage to a beautiful Washington girk received due attention, as did the happiness that attended the birth of a son. But a second son has come. He is now three months old. and it is a delectable sight to note the fondness of the Wall street strategist for the two heirs to his winnings. They are all at Saratoga now. It is an interesting sigh to see Mr. Cammack gambol about with the last born and at the same time keep his eyes upon things in Wall street, as developed by the stock tape

A new fashion is developing among New York mer chants. In former times, when an establishment was closed by reason of death in the family of the proprio-tor, it was succinctly but duly announced that such was the cause for the closed shutters and padlocked doors Now when death closes the doors, it is briefly stated ral. No cause is announced for the closing. That is left for ominous inference.

The managers and directors of the Real Estate Exchange in Liberty street give an emphatic endorsement to the employment of women as clerks and assistants. Wemen, under the direct supervision of Manager Benments. They are bright-faced and earnest, and bus ness seems to run smoothly where they are concerned

One of the prettiest bits of sentiment in lower New York can be seen at the Fulton street ferry. In the chains and wheels that hold the ferry boats up to the dock the ferrymen have stuck little bouquets of flowers. The holes to pour oil in on the bearings made the flower holders. There are four oiling holes, and a little bunch of sheap flowers has been put into each hole.

There is almost as much building on lower Fifth ave ue as there is in as large a section of Harlem. Between Madison square and Fourteenth street two large apart ment houses and office buildings are going up, and other buildings are being altered and enlarged. The buildings on both the north corners of Fifteenth street are being partly torn down and large buildings are going up on their foundation walls. Further up almost half the block front on the wost side has been demolished, and one of the biggest apartment and office buildings in New York will go up in place of the old dwellings. It is expected that this part of Fifth avenue will become the home of well-to-do bachelers and clubinen. Trade is driving out the inhabitants between Madison square and Murray Hill. The top of Murray Hill is not so convenier for bachelors as between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets and it is occupied with private residences, the where of which do not care to sell. More provision is demanded for middle-aged bachelors, who are increase ing in numbers out of proportion to the increase of New York's population, and there is room for them on the half dozen blocks between the Union and Manhattan Clubs. They pay well for their lodgings, and the comparatively few bachelor apartment houses that there are in New York are better filled and pay steader rentals than the apartment houses for families with which this town is stocked.

The next investigating committee that will ke-p New York from being duil in the summer will be here in about a fortnight. It is the old General Laws Committee of the Senate that began investigating trusts last winter. After Col Buss, Gen. Pryor, the Sugar Trust people, and a lew others had fairly started to make things lively the committee took a recess. Chairman Arnold had a meeting of the committee at Albany after the special session and they decided to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in september and continue to investigate. Som of the committeemen are eposed to continuing Col. Bliss as chief counsel, Senators Arnold, Coggeshall, and Ives were appointed a sub-committee to get counse They will report when the committee meets. Between the Fassett Aqueduct Committee, the Trust Investigat-ing Committee, the regular and the special sessions, the Senators will earn their \$1.5.0 salary in audition to th mileage they save by traveiling on passes.

The marriage of Senator Cantor breaks up a body of hejors that have made the Senate and the Assembly lively for several years. Their friendship becan in the Assembly, where Sheehan of Buffals, Weed of Clinton county, Ives and Cantor of New York were together. They were all unmarried and they had a lively time Cantor and Ives went to the State Senate, while Shee han and Weed stayed in the Assembly, but the Assemblymen would not allow the Senators to put on airs, and bey stuck together last winter, as they had done the Mrs. Hendricks was entertaining some ladies winter before. Now the bachelor party will be broken up. Canter was the first to marry. He did it in such a secret way that sheehan was the only one of the others at a select little 5 o'clock ten and Bobby, who had of the party who knew about it in advance and wa present at the wedding. Sheehan's engagement to a charming girl was announced tast winter. He has given p the Assembly and gone to practising law, where h fast accomulating money to take a wedding trip of Weed announced last winter that he would not go to the Assembly again. That was the only announcement made about him, but there are surmises. I was in the ionate, and has another year to serve before to can ex change the Legislature for matrimony without resign-ing. They are all fine young men, handsome, good poli-ticians, and brainy. The girls that get them will be fertunate for they are all Democrats, and so are their

The new pilot boat No. 11, which has just been tauned ed, is named Commodore Hateman, after Arthur Edger ton Esteman, the Wall street man, and one of the chief shouters for Uncle John Sherman at Chicago. The little daughter of the Commudere, Mariorie, chrl mmer, and her picture as well as her father's is richly framed in the cabin.

TRACING A DECOY LETYER.

The Veteran Inspector Found It is a Protty Maryland Giri's Stocking.

Maryland Citri's Scooking.

Prion the Philadelphia Nics.

Mr. C. B. Barrett, formerly Chief Inspector of the United States Secret Service, had a queer experience some time ago in a beautiful little town way down in Maryland. Mr. Barrett's long experience with this sort of work had taught him just how to dig a pit for his game, and as the train neared the village be walked through the smoker into the mail car, asked for the mail clerk, showed his commission and said he had something which he wanted done.

"What is it" asked the clerk nervously, eyeing the chief inspector.

"Where is the mail pouch you throw off at the next top?"

It was produced.

"Open it."

the next stop?"

It was produced.
"Open It."
It was opened, for an inspector has absolute authority not only over mail clerks, but over the Postmasters of the largest cities.
"Here is a letter," said Mr. Barrett, "addressed to James Lancaster, a fletitious name. The letter contains a ten-dollar bill. I want you to examine it, take the address, put it in that pouch, and lock it with your own hands."
All this was done, and Mr. Barrett went back to his sent in one of the day coaches, confident that the next move in the game would answer his expectations.

The secret service agent stood upon the platform of the mail car when the train stopped and the nouch was thrown off, when he at once steeped to the platform. A boy, whose business it was to carry the mail, took the pouch over his shoulder and started up the village street, never dreaming that a chief inspector of the postal service was following him on the other side of the street and was watching him like a hawk, while seeming to watch nothing. If was a beautiful June day, the birds were singing, and although it was high noon the leafy, lofty trees liming the quiet street cast such deep cool shadows that Mr. Barrett did not find walking unpleasant. For about a quarter of a mile the boy kept on, followed by the inspector, and then turned into a small frame building, with a white and black sign over the door, labelled "Post Office."

"Now," said Mr. Barrett inwardly, "my letter has reached its destination."

There was a crowd of visitors inside of the little Post Office and outside who swarmed toward the deak "to get their mail." and Mr. Barrett waited some filteen minutes, until they had all gone, before he entered the place, and saw a handsome girl about 17 years old, dressed in an old-fashioned bodice and light-colored skirt, sitting behind the wire grating in a rock-ing charge like the leavent and avery one who knows

ing chair sewing. "Is there a letter here for James Lancaster?"

is there a letter here for James Lancasser, said the inspector, and every one who knows his face and figure will not wonder that the girl took him for a well-to-do countryman.

"No." she said, after sorting some letters in a case marked "L"

"Won't you look again?" and she did look, but with no better result.

"I am sure the letter must have come." said Mr. Barrett, and I, who know him well, can imagine how gently he said it.

"Are you the Postmaster?"
"No. I am the assistant. My father is the "Who opened the pouch that came by the last train?"
"I did."
"No one to be the

one to help you?"

"I did."
"No one to help you?"
"No one to help you?"
"No one to help you?"
The girl's bright eyes looked as innocently at Mr. Harrett as any girl's bright eyes ever looked at any man.
"Maybe it stuck in the pouch. I've heard of such things," he said. "Won't you look?"
She took the pouch, turned it upside down, shock it, and looked inside. No letter.
"Won't you let me come in and help you look for it?" said Mr. Harrett.
"No. No one is allowed in here."
The chief inspector drew from his pocket his commission from the United States Government, with its official signatures and seals, and showed it to the girl asking, as she read it, "Can I come in now?"
"You did perfectly right, my child," said the venerable agent of the secret service.
There was a board petition six feet high beyont the wired window, and a gate in the end of this partition, toward which the Postmaster's daughter went, but Mr. Barrett thought she moved very slowly. At last she turned the key in the lock, opened the solid gate, and admitted the inspector. He walked forward a few feet and looked around.
There was nothing in sight but bare deal shelves and the letter boxes, and he knew his mission was not there.
"I mailed a letter myself to James Lancaster," he said at last. "That is a fictitious name. Lancaster' being my mother's maiden name. That letter was put in that pouch by the mail clerk on the train, who took a memorandum of it and locked the pouch in my presence. When that pouch was put off at the station I followed it and kept it in eight until it was taken into the Post Office. Now you say you opened it alone, that no one clas touched it. Where is my letter?"
"I never saw it, sir. If you doubt me you can search me."

Mr. Barrett said he would not do that, and that he had never done such a thing to a wo-

"I never saw it sir. If you doubt me you can search me."

Mr. Barrett said he would not do that, and that he had never done such a thing to a woman, and he began to pace the floor in deep thought. The girl, more beautiful than ever in her excitement, sat down in the rocking chair, crossed her limbs and began to rock. The inspector paced the floor in deep thought. "Call your mother and she can search you in my presence." said he at length.

"My mother is dead."

Again the secret service agent paced the floor. He locked lute an adjoining room, brightly and neatly furnished, and wondered whether the girl could have secreted the letter there while she pretended to be going toward the gate to let him in. As he paced back and forth he noticed the swinging feet of the Postmaater's daughter, that one of her stockings had sagged down and that under that stocking was the shape of an envelope.

that one of her stockings had sagged down and
that under that stocking was the shape of an
envelope.

"Your stocking has dropped." he said.
The girl turned scarlet and white, and stopped
rocking. She caught her breath, as if to faint.
"Now, give me my letter," said the inspector.
She took it from its hiding place, handed it to
him, and burst into a flood of passionate tears.
The decoy lotter, as is usual in cases of this
sort, had been fixed so that it would be apparent to any one that money was enclosed.
It had done its work.
"Where is your father?" asked Mr. Barrett,
"In the garden," sobbed the girl.
Mr. Barrett went out into the garden, found
the old man boeing, and brought him in, and,
when he was 'old all, he bowed his white head
and sobbed with his child. The inspector
learned that the girl had admirers, as was natural; that her father was very miserly, not
giving her even the money needed for a bright
bit of ribbon, a new hat, or a new dress; that
she had been tempted to take money from the
mails for bits of finery, and had done so. Mr.
Barrett bitteriy accused the old man of being
the oneto blame, and has acknowledged it.
"I suppose you will arrest her?" said the
girl's father.
"Will you make restitution of the sun (it was
about \$10) she has taken on account of your

girl's (ather.
"Will you make restitution of the sum (it was about \$10) she has taken on account of your misertiness?"
"Yes. Here it is." and it was handed over.
"Will you arrest her?"
"If did what would be her future? No. Unless you or she tell this, it will never be known in the village."
Inspector Barrett, left after the state of the stat

in the village."

Inspector Barrett left after foreing the old man to promise his daughter should never be compelled or allowed to handle the mails again; and, when he submitted his full report to the head of the department at Washington, his course was fully approved.

# Electricity for Mhoumatiam.

Ansonia, Aug. 29.-The article in Sunday's its, concerning the beneficial effects of electricity upon rheumatic people, has received strong confirm illes from here. Mrs. Stickney is past the midgle age. and has for years been a sufferer and has for years been a sufferer from muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. One exching last week she was skitting in her kidten during a heavy thunder storm, when the electric duid entered the chimney of her house. It followed the stove pipe to the stove popped out on to the floor, and darsted scross to the from water pipe in the such. In its passage across the floor twent over Mrs. Stickney's feet leaving a slight red mark, and giving her quite a shock, but not one strong enough to render her insentiable. In her excitement she jumped up and rui to another part of the house, something she had been unable to do for years and from that time she has been unable to do for years and from that time she has been dabe to walk without difficulty, and has not experienced a single rheumatic twings. The services her cure to the lightning, but thinks it a severe remedy.

Ar Opinion on the Coni License Law. Corporation Counsel Beekman said yesterday

law, providing for deensed weighers and certificates of the weight of all coal so d in cities of 1,200 000 inhabit-ants or over. He preferred not to auticipate its fram-mission to the Mayor by indicating its character. It is understood to be similar to the one he sent to the Board of Aldermen on Jone 238. The Marth had passed a com-pulsory or inhabite to carry out the provisions of the such compulsory items, achieve was unconstitutional. The Board then passed an ordinance making the taking out of idenses opinional with coal deserts, so that the public could have a choice of buying coal with or with-out a certificate. It is on this ordinance that Mr. Bear annis opinion was writee. The most be would say about it pesterday was that he did not think the law would ever be put in force. the weight of all coal so d in cities of 1,200,000 inhabit

Appointments to the Custom House, Collector Magone was back in his chair again yesterday. He received the resignation of James E. Demercut, a feumocrat, appointed a year ago, and serving in the liquidating bureas. Mr. Demercat is to evter on mercial life. The Collector promoted John J Visis from a \$2.000 clerkship to an acting deputy collectorship at \$2.000 clerkship to an acting deputy collectorship at \$2.000 c. Whitato P Zwings from an \$1.000 to a \$2.000 c. Whitato P Zwings from an \$1.000 to a \$2.000 c. Whitato P Zwings from an \$1.000 c. An thur Scriptanna and Otto Rall of New York, and Leon theilerich, Brouchten, Cerka, \$1.000 Samuel Fork, Jersey City, and F. M. Evers Sing Sing, South Samuel Fork, Jersey City, and F. M. Evers Sing Sing, South Samuel Fork, Jersey City, and M. J. Francis, Dubles Ferry, Stoor foreman, \$560.

The Music of Chicago. From the Nebracka State Journal. Ambitious Musician-I have fame at last i

my grasp.
"How so the Mendelssohn's wodding march helped amaringly to making his fame."
"Well, what of it."
"Well, what of it."
"I shall write a divorce march."

THE PENSION OFFICE REPORT

458,557 Pensioners on the Holls, who Re-ceived Last Year \$56,707,231

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- The Commissioner of Pensions has completed and sent to the Public Printer his report of the operations of the Pension Bureau for the year ended June 30, 1888. It shows that during the year there were added to the pension rolls 60,252 new names (the largest annual increase in the his tory of the bureau), making a total of 452.537 ensioners on the rolls at the close of the year classified as follows: \$26.835 invalids, 92.923 widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 37 Bevolutionary widows, 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who

widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 37 Bevolutionary widows, 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,069 survivors of the war with Mexico, and 5,194 widows of those who served in that war. The names of 2,925 resions of the war of 1812, 10,780 widows of those who served in that war. The names of 2,925 resions and aggregate of 62,280 pensioners added during the year. During the same period 16,730 were dropped from the rolls on account of death and various other on see, leaving a not increase to the rolls of 45,550 names. There have been 1,166,926 pension claims liked since 1861, and 737,300 claims of all classes have been allowed since that date.

The amount paid for pensions since 1821 has been \$93,308,444. Increase of pension was granted in 45,716 cases. The average annual value of a pension at the close of the year was \$125,30, a decrease of \$4.80. This decreases advance of a pension at the close of the year was \$125,30, a decrease of \$4.80. This decreases advance annual value of a pension at the close of the year was \$125,30, a decrease of \$4.80. This decreases advance of the rolls during the year, and furthermore, that the death rate among the high grade pensioners was greater than among pensioners of lower rate. The aggregate annual value of pensions is \$55,707,221, an increase of \$3,301,579. The amount of pensions paid during the year was \$78,040,140. The cost attending such disbursed by peasion agents for all purposes was \$82,038,386, being \$21,8 per cent. of the bureau. The total amount expended for all purposes was \$82,038,386, being \$21,8 per cent. of the total expenditures of the flovernment for the flacal year 1888 were \$267,924,801, so that the amount expended for and on account of pensions on account of the late war is more than two years.

The average length of time served in the army by those who are receiving pensions on account of the late war is more than two years.

The average length of time served in the army by these who have reading

would have to be come laws.

It is also stated that in the fiscal years from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1885, there were issued 191,221 certificates of all classes, and during the three following fiscal years, from July 1885, to June 30, 1888, 359,537, making an in-1885, to June 30, 1888, 859,537, making an in-trease for the last three years of 168,316 certifi-

SUNBEAMS.

-A Jeffersonville, N. Y., bootblack has a ard on his back stating that he will not black or polith a drunken man's shoes. -Of the 70,000,000 feet of lumber included

in the Connecticut River Lumber Company's last drive of logs, which have recently passed over Bellows Falls, 7,000,000 feet stopped at Bellows Falls to become paper. -The fact that a Middleburg man has just shipped 100 road wagons to Buenos Ayres reminds a Vermont newspaper of another fact, namely, "that the reen Mountain trade with South America in the last

-It's well known that there are absolutely no genuine chamois skins in the market; but, notwith-standing, an English firm is manufacturing a new cloth in imitation of the imitation skins. They will be just as

-The eldest woman's club in the United States is the Women's Physiological Institute of Boston. Forty-one years ago it was organized with the purpose of promoting the more perfect health of women. There is one surviving charter member, a Mrs. Hobbs. and she is 80 years old.

-According to Brother Watterson's reliable newspaper. Kentucky has six counties-Harlan, Knott, Perry, Letcher, Bell, and Leslie-that have never had a church within their borders during the sixty or is referred to the Home Missionary Society.

-A man recently died in Washington Territory and left a will. in which his father is made heir to a watch and chain, his mother to a house and lot, and his dog. Fitznoodie Klipatrick, came in for a bequest of \$2.000 Trustees were named to held this sum for the sist of all the delicacies of the season, besides chewing gum, liquors, and cigars.

-A Massachusetts paper prints an account of a remarkable scene at Revers Beach on a recent Sunday. A man was in danger of drowning in the surf. and while surfix were being made to taunch the life-boat, the Sunday pleasure seekers stood by, laughed and applauded. The band struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me." and every delay and blunder increased the merriment. The efforts to save the man were unavailing, and his dead body was brought ashore. -A Russian physician claims to have dis-

covered that drunkenness may be cured by subcutane-ous injections of strychnine in the proportion of one

grain to 200 drops of water. Pive drops having been injected every twenty-four hours for eight or ten con-secutive days, the patient finds, according to the doctor, that the "first attempt to resume drinking will roduce such painful and nauseating sensations that h will turn away from the liquor in digue -A curious-looking craft, built in a Chiess yard near Tunkadoo, a sort of stern-wheel boat in which the motive power was supplied by a number of coolies working with their feet, was seen passing down the Nile by an enthusiastic amateur photographer, of foreigner. He began to get his apparatus in order to

photograph it, when he was accosted by an officer, who

said: "No can makee picture this steamer: bye'm by you go to England side make all same." And to make sure he warned the foreigner with his camera off the -A German company of actors that recently appeared at Brusse's produced a sensation with a bear, which pursued a terrified man across the stars and up and down the mountain passes, the man appear ing to the spectators to be in imminent danger of falling into the deadly embrace of the antinal. A bear lacking the necessary dramatic intelligence, and being a costly expense, the management has substituted a dog. cla l. tail, tevs, and body, in bear skin, with a well-executed

bear mask. The dog has taken to the part with a good will, and terrifics the spectators. -One of the worst weeds with which the farmers of California have to deal is the wild morning giory. John Young of Alameda county is experiment ing with it. He tried ploughing and cultivation and that was exactly what the morning glory thrived on Then he ploughed deeply, stripped the entire field of surface soil to a depth of fourteen inches and picked out all the roots by hand. The soil that remained was soon covered with a fine crop of the weeds. Even the loose dirt which he had piled in heaps yielded a good crop. Next he tried salt, and at last accounts was wait ing to see what would be the result.

-Ben Harrison's picket fence may yet go down to history along with his granifather's log cable, hard elder, and coon. It was an ordinary picket fence of luch equare sticks, three feet high, and rather dingy leoking, when he was nominated. One of the first manifestations of Indianapois enthusiasm was the rape of the picket which was nearest the gate leading up to the house. Within two or three days similar thefts gave a ragged and disreputable look to the feare. and now so many have been stolen that it is announced that the General has taken away the debris, all that was left of the fence, and has left his grounds as open to the wandering cow or the errant goat of his neigh bors as to delegations of admiring citi

-A native of Te Kao, North Cape, New Zealand, on May 4 found a bottle stranded on the beach. It contained a paper, and the following is a translation of the German words written thereon: "This bottle was put everboard at 12 o'clock noon on Feb. 10, 1993, 19-183, 41-17 S., lour. 111-78-50' E., from Greenwich Ascher, on board the ship Bismarck, on a voyage to Sydney. This bottle was weighted with sand. Whoever finds this paper is requested to send it to the imperial admirally at Herlin." It is also requested that the finder should add some particulars as to time and place at which the bottle was found. The axis suce of an ocean current setting in from the Indian Ocean toward the southers and of New Zealand is a fact well known for many years It strikes the southern end about the Bluff, and chief. passes to the eastward but apparently New Kealand to some extent divides it, and though the bulk passes to the eastward, a small stream comes up to the westward and, and naturally impinges against the western side of the northern part of the Auchland pre-